

YUNG, V.N. [deceased]; BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHOV, V.V.

Influence of the cooling rate of clinker on its structure and on the
properties of cement. Trudy MKFTI no.24:25-35 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Slag cement)

YUNG, V.N. [deceased]; BUTT, Yu.M.; BARBAKADZE, Ye.O.

Optimum proportion of gypsum in quick hardening cements. Trudy MEHTI
no.24:36-39 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Gypsum) (Cement)

BUTT, Yu.M.; MAYYER, A.A.

Effect of crystal seeding on cement hardening in digester processing.
Trudy MKHTI no.24:61-68 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Cement--Testing)

BUT, W. N.

the cementing substances.

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CONFIDENTIAL 30, 1298-1306 (1957) The optimum
number of slides for

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KHAVKIN, Lev Moiseyevich; BUTT, Yu.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy
red.; GUZMAN, M.A., red.; GARNUKHINA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Production of silica tile in sheathing forms] Proizvodstvo
silikatnoi cherepitsy v kassetnykh formakh. Moskva, Promstroi-
izdat, 1958. 83 p. (MIRA 12:7)

(Tiles)

BUTT, Yu. M. and L. N. RASHKOVICH

"Study of Magnesian Hydrosilicates Obtained in Hydrothermal Synthesis"
p. 322

~~"Synthesis and Structure of Hydrosilicates containing Simple and Complex
Heavy Metal Cations" p. 31~~

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy
and Petrography, Trudy ... Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1976. 51pp.

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, 16-31 Mar 1976. The
purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities
in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to
stress the increasing complexity of practical problems.

SOV/156-58-2-43/48

AUTHORS: Butt, Yu. M., Rashkovich, L. N., Volkov, V. V.

TITLE: Interaction Between Magnesium Carbonate and Calcium Silicates and Silica in Hydrothermal Processing (Vzaimodeystviye karbonata magniya s silikatami kal'tsiya i kremnezemom pri gidrotermal'noy obrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958. Nr 2, pp. 573-576 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The raw material basis of the production of lime-sand products could be considerably extended if an interaction between unburnt carbonate rocks and silica could be brought about. By the addition of such rocks to portland cement (with or without sand) the valuable binding agent could be saved. Among the natural carbonates magnesium carbonate and dolomite are suited best for this purpose. In the first series of tests the interaction of magnesium carbonate with sand and lime in connection with hydrothermal processing was investigated. It can be computed from table 1 that a change has taken place in the composition of the used magnesite as a result of the mentioned processing: from $MgO \cdot 0.85CO_2 \cdot 0.39H_2O$ to $MgO \cdot 0.76CO_2 \cdot 0.36H_2O$. In this connection

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approximately 10% of the total amount of CO_2 contained in the magnesite was precipitated. The content of bound water remained practically unchanged. Silica considerably accelerates the decomposition of magnesite by the formation of magnesium hydrosilicate. It can be computed from the same table that approximately 70% of MgO passed from magnesite into hydrosilicate. These results are confirmed by the thermogram (Fig 1, Curve 5). In the case of hydrothermal processing a decarbonization of magnesite takes place. The presence of sand and lime favours the MgCO_3 decomposition. In this connection magnesium and calcium hydrosilicates are formed. In the second series of tests the interaction between magnesite and calcium silicates in hydrothermal processing was investigated. Di- and tricalcium silicate were synthesized. As can be seen from table 2 a 70% addition of magnesite to alite hardly reduces its strength. Greatest strength was observed after an addition of 30% of MgCO_3 . An addition of 50% of MgCO_3 to belite reduces its strength only by 20%. An addition of dolomite to alite and belite reduces their

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strength, however, to a much smaller degree than would correspond to the percentage added. As is known hydrothermal processing of a mixture of alite with 25% of sand leads to the formation of a considerable quantity of alpha hydrate of dicalcium silicate $[C_2SH(A)]$ - a basic compound which forms in hydrothermally processed portland cement. The authors produced this compound (Curve 5, Fig 2). It can be concluded from the results that in the case of an autoclave processing of lime-sand products unburnt magnesite must be used instead of lime. It is expedient to replace a part of the crushed sand by magnesite or dolomite in the production of autoclave products on a sand-cement-basis. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii tsementa Moskovskogo khimiko-
tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chair for
Cement Technology of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

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Interaction Between Magnesium Carbonate and Calcium Silicates and Silica in
Hydrothermal Processing

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

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BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; TIMASHOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Physicochemical processes taking place during the calcining and
cooling of portland cement clinker. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.1:
14-21 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Portland cement)

5(1)

AUTHORS:

Butt, Yu. M., Rashkovich, L. N.
Volkov, V. V.

SOV/153-58-3-22/20

TITLE:

Solidification of the Mineral Mixture of Portland Cement -
Clinker in Hydrothermal Treatment (Tverdeniye smesey
mineralov portlandtsementnogo klinkera pri gidrotermal'noy
obrabotke)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 130 - 135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The increasing production of products of sand-portland cement
hardened in the autoclave in the USSR required a profound
study of the reactions taking place within this process.
First investigations of the interaction in the course of the
hydrothermal hardening in three groups of minerals should
be separated: 1.-Calcium silicates with calcium aluminates,
-alum ferrites and -ferrites; 2.-Clinker mineral silicates
with silica; 3.-Melt minerals: calcium aluminates, -alum o
ferrites and -ferrites with silica. (Abbreviations: $\text{SiO}_2 = \text{S}$;
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{F}$; $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{A}$; $\text{CaO} = \text{C}$; $\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}$.) In the present
communication the investigation results of the hydrothermal

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Solidification of the Mineral Mixture of Portland
Cement - Clinker in Hydrothermal Treatment

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interaction between C_3S and β - C_2S on the one hand, and C_3A , C_4AF and C_2F on the other are mentioned. Other systems are known so well that the formation of certain compounds can be predicted. Therefore no other experiments were carried out. Based on the results obtained the authors drew the following conclusions: 1.-The hydrothermal treatment of mixtures containing calcium silicates and C_3A leads to the formation of a silica-containing calcium hydro-aluminate C_3AS_xaq . 2.- In the hydrothermal treatment of mixtures containing calcium silicates and C_4AF apparently a silica-containing hydro-ferrite (of the type (C_3FS_xaq) is formed as well as a silica-containing hydro-alumoferrite (of the type $C_3(A, F)S_xaq$). The formation of the former seems to be more probable. 3.- Dicalcium ferrite is decomposed to Fe_2O_3 and $Ca(OH)_2$ in the hydrothermal treatment. The interaction of C_2F

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with silicates takes place under the formation of minute amounts of silica-containing hydroferrite. 4.-The calcium silicates slow down the hydration of C_4AF and C_2F under the conditions of hydrothermal treatment. There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev); Kafedra tekhnologii vyazhushchikh veshchestv (Chair of the Technology of Binding Agents)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

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SOV/ 156-58-3-46/52

AUTHORS: Butt, Yu. M., Rashkovich, L. N.,
Tumarkina, G. N.

TITLE: The Interaction of Silicon Dioxide With Aluminate, Aluminoferrite and Calciumferrite in the Process of Hydrothermal Treatment (Vzaimodeystviye kremnezema s alyuminatom, alyumoferritom i ferritom kal'tsiya v protsesse gidrotermal'noy obrabotki)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 580 - 583 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of the investigations on the interaction of silicon dioxide with non-silicate materials of portland cement clinker under hydrothermal treatment are given. Synthetically produced samples of C_3A , Ca , C_4AF , C_2F and finely ground quartz sand were used as starting materials. The chemical and thermographic analyses showed that in the reaction of silicon dioxide with C_3A the compound C_3AH_6 is formed. The chemical composition of this compound is the following: $3 CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2.1 SiO_2 \cdot 1.8 H_2O$. The amount of silicon dioxide bound by C_3A is considerable; e.g. after a sample of 50% sand had been at 16 atmospheres excess

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The Interaction of Silicon Dioxide With Aluminate, SOV, 156 58-3-46/52
Alumoferrite and Calciumferrite in the Process of Hydrothermal Treatment

pressure for 100 hours half of the silicon introduced was bound. The hydrothermal treatment of calcium ferrite at 8 atmospheres excess pressure and 16 atmospheres excess pressure leads to a complete hydrolysis of calcium ferrite with the formation of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and unhydrous hematite. Sand added to C_2F is bound violently. In a sample of 30% sand after 10 hours at 16 atm. excess pressure almost the entire amount of silicon dioxide is chemically bound. In the hydrothermal treatment of calcium aluminium, ferrite calcium oxide as well as hematite are formed. The thermographic analyses showed that in this sample a certain amount of hydrated aluminium ferrite was always formed in addition to the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and Fe_2O_3 . There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra tekhnologii tsementnogo proizvodstva
Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Men-
deleyeva (Chair of Cement Production Technology at the Moscow
Chemical and Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

Card 2/3

BUTT, Yu., doktor tekhn. nauk; RASHKOVICH, L., inzh.

Nature of processed during the autoclave hardening of lime sand
materials. Strqi. mat. 4 no.12:22-23 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Autoclaves) (Lime) (Sand)

BUTT, Yu.M.; MYSHLYAYEVA, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSOKINA, T.A., inzh.

Interaction of cement alkalies and reactive concrete fillers.
Stroi.prom. 36 no.4:29-32 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for
Butt).
(Alkalies) (Cement)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V.

Stability of solid solutions of calcium aluminate ferrite at high
temperatures. Silikaty no.1:46-51 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Calcium aluminate ferrate)

BUTT, Yu.M.; MAYYER, A.A.

Interaction of quartz and lime at temperatures below 100°.
Silikaty no.1:88-99 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Lime) (Quartz)

BUTT, Yu. M.; BARBAKADZE, Ye. O.

Effect of autoclave-curing on the hardening of portland
and sandcements. Silikaty no.2:48-57 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Concrete--Curing) (Cement)

BUTT, Yu.M.; BARBAKADZE, Ye.O.

Effect of sand and slag on the properties of cements during hardening
in an autoclave. Trudy MKHTI no.27:292-299 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Cement)

YUNG, V.N. [deceased]; TRINKER, B.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUTT, Yu.M.,
red.; SHPAYER, A.L., red.izd-va; RYAZANOV, P.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Surface-active hydrophilic substances and electrolytes in
concrete] Poverkhnostno-aktivnye gidrofil'nye veshchestva
i elektrolity v betonakh. Pod red. IU.M.Butta. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materislam, 1960.
165 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Butt).
(Concrete) (Cement)

BUDNIKOV, Petr Petrovich, akademik, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, trizhdy laureat Stalinskoy premii; KUKOLEV, G.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; BEREZHNOY, A.S., red.; AVGUSTINIK, A.I., prof., red.; BUTT, Yu.M., prof., red.; MCHEDLOV-PETROSYAN, O.P., prof., red.; GINSTLING, A.M., prof., red.; SMELYANSKIY, I.S., prof., red.; ZNACHKO-YAVORSKIY, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ZHIKHA-REVICH, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KRECH, E.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MATVEYEV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ROYAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; NEMCHENKO, Ye.M., red.izd-va; MARCHUK, G.T., red.izd-va; KADASHEVICH, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1960. 571 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. AN USSR; chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Budnikov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Berezhnoy).
(Silicates) (Ceramic materials) (Refractory materials)
(Binding materials)

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Theoretical principles for the production of structural
materials by hydrothermal hardening. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 2:192-
197 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Building materials)

BUTT, Yu.M.; AYAPOV, U.

Causes of the poor water resistance of plaster elements.

Vest, AN Kazakh, SSR 16 no.2:40-43 F '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Plaster)

BUTT, Yu.M., ASTREYEVA, O.M., KRASNOSLOBODSKAYA, Z.S.

Hardening of the separate components of furnace slags.
TSement 26 no.3:8-13 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Slag)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MAYYER, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
VARSHAL, B.G., inzh.

Interaction between lime and cinder during pressure autoclaving.
Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.17:55-65 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Hydration) (Autoclaves)
(Binding materials)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MAYYER, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRACHEVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KHEYKER, D.M., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Physical properties and microstructure of calcium hydrosilicates.
Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.17:66-76 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Calcium silicate)

BUTT, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; RASHKOVICH, Leonid Nikolayevich; TYUTYUNIK,
M.S., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Hardening of binding materials at high temperatures] Tverdenie
viazhushchikh pri povyshennykh temperaturakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1961. 231 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Binding materials)

BUTUSOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; OLEYNIKOV, V.A., nauchnyy red.; DOLMATOV,
~~I.S., vedomstvennyy red.;~~ YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Automatic measuring and regulating instruments] Avtomati-
cheskie kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye i reguliruiushchie pribory.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1961. 495 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Automatic control) (Electronic measurements)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PARAMONOVA, V.A.

Varieties of crystals of belite and alite in portland cement
clinker. Nauch. soob. NIITSementa no.11:19-27 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy (riena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut
im. D.I.Mendeleyeva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva
i arkhitektury SSSR (for Butt).
(Cement clinkers)

BUTT, Yu.M.; SHAKHMAGON, N.V., inah.

Investigation of the mechanism of the mineralizing activity of sodium fluosilicate. Trudy NIITsSement no.15:3-31 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Butt).,

(Sodium fluosilicate) (Cement clinkers)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; VAESHAL, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYYER,
A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk.

The problem of the resistance to air of lime-ash binding
materials. Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.20:3-17 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(Lime) (Ash (Technology)) (Binding materials)

BUTT, Yu.M.

Research work of the department of cement production technology.
Trudy MKHTI no.36:5-14 '61. (MKHA 15:7)
(Binding materials—Testing)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V.

Effect of the structure of lime and siliceous components on
the speed of the formation of C_2S and C_3S during various roasting
cycles. Trudy MKHTI no.36:59-70 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cement clinkers)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V.

Effect of the roasting temperature and the structure of the lime component on the formation speed and hydration activity of aluminates and calcium aluminoferrite. Trudy MKHTI no.36:71-83 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Cement clinkers)
(Aluminates)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V.

Effect of calcium aluminoferrites and roasting temperatures on
the formation kinetics and properties of alite. Trudy MKHTI
no.36:84-93 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cement clinkers) (Calcium aluminates) (Alite)

BUTT, Yu.M.; VARSHAL, B.G.; MAYYER, A.A.

Resistance of hydrogarnets to carbonization. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.3:
355-356 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva.

(Garnets)

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; TIMASHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Processes of clinker formation and the limit saturation of portland
cement clinkers with lime. Zhur. VKhO 6 no.6:670-676 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Portland cement) (Lime)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VARSHAL, B.G., inzh.; MAYYER, A.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydration of shale cinders from Syzran deopsits. Stroi.mat.7 no.2:33-34
F '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Cinder blocks)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PRIZHIV, S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KUATSKYEV, K.

Effect of the mineral composition of the alumina component on
its reaction with lime and the endurance of autoclave materials.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no. 2:11-20 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Alumina) (Autoclaves)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PARIMBETOV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KUATBAYEV, K.

Corrosion of autoclave-hardened building materials in chloride
solutions. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.10:61-74 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Chlorides)
(Building materials)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHOV, V.V.

Dependence of the binding characteristics of clinker minerals
on the temperature of calcination and crystalline structure.
TSement 27 no. 2:17-22 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cement clinkers)

BUTT, Yu.M.; MAYYER, A.A.; VARSHAL, B.G.

Stability of calcium aluminate sulfate hydrates. Dokl. AN SSSR
136 no.2:398-400 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Respublikanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnykh
stroitel'nykh materialov. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Vol'fkovichem.
(Calcium aluminate sulfate)

CHUCHENKO, Stefan Petrovich; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BUTT, Yu.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BOGDANOV, N.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAAK'YAN, Yu.A., red.; BOROVINSKAYA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Reinforced concrete without thermal treatment] Zhelezobeton bez teplovoi obrabotki. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 93 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Skramtayev). 2. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (for Butt).

(Precast concrete)

BUDNIKOV, P.P., red.; BUTT, Yu.M., red.; KRAVCHENKO, I.V., red.;
ROYAK, S.M., red.; KHOLIN, I.I., red.; GLEZAROVA, I.L., red.
izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[New developments in the chemistry and technology of cement]No-
voe v khimii i tekhnologii tsementa; trudy. Moskva, Gosstroi-
izdat, 1962. 295 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Soveshchaniye po khimii i tekhnologii tsementa, Moscow,
1961.

(Cement)

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; DUDEROV, G.N., dots.; MATVEYEV, M.A., prof.;

ZALKIND, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;

SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;

GURVICH, E.A., red. izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[General technology of silicates] Obshchaia tekhnologiya silikatov. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962.
462 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Silicates)

BUTT, Yu.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TIMASHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the phase composition of portland cement clinkers on
the binding properties of cements. Trudy NIITsement no.17:85-121
'62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Portland cement)

BUTT, Yu. M.; BOBROV, B. S.

Interaction of γ -dicalcium silicate with quartz sand in autoclave hardening. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.5:588-589 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I. Mendeleeva.

(Calcium silicate) (Quartz)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KUATBAYEV, K., inzh.

Stability of calcareous-silicic materials in mineralized
ground water. Stroi. mat. 8 no.2:32-34 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR. (for Butt).
(Water, Underground) (Concrete—Corrosion)

BUTT, Ju.M. [Butt, Yu.M.], egyetemi tanar; KOVACS, Robert, aspirans

Data on the question of accelerating the solidification of steamed cement. Epitoanyag 14 no.5:191-196 My '62.

1. Mendelejev Kemiai-Technologiai Intezet Cement Tanszek, Moscow.

BUTT, Yu.M.; ROYAK, S.M.; KRYLOV, V.F.; FEDOROV, G.A.

Study of ferroalumina cements obtained in an oxidizing atmosphere.
TSement 28 no.1:13-16 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cement clinkers)

BUTT, Yu.M.; KUATBAYEV, K.

Stability of calcium hydrosilicates in corrosive solutions.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2184-2190 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kazakhskiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Calcium silicate)

S/063/63/008/002/009/015
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Butt, Yu.M., Professor, Timashev, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Vysotskiy, D.A.

TITLE: Investigations of the sintering kinetics of Portland-cement raw mixtures at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleeva, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 179 - 188

TEXT: The authors discuss methods of high-temperature clinker kilning, kinetics of the solid-phase sintering, of liquid-phase sintering, the effect of cooling the melt on the mineralogical composition of the clinker, the problems in production of molten Portland cement, the phase composition of high-temperature clinkers, and properties of cements obtained from high-temperature clinkers. High-temperature kilning of raw mixtures might be carried out in a "boiling layer", in suspension, or by melting with subsequent crystallization. Several constructions of furnaces for the first method are being developed at the present time. A multi-chamber furnace was developed in the Yuzhgiprotsement, The gran-

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ulated raw mixture passes five horizontal chambers and is warmed up to 1,450°C by a hot gas stream which rises through the layer of the material with a 1.5 - 3.0 m/sec rate. This type of heat exchange in the "boiling" layer is very intensive. A vertical furnace of this type was constructed by the NIItsement. Tests of the new constructions showed that this type of furnace has a higher specific capacity than rotating kilns. Investigations of fast kilning were carried out with artificial mixtures (mainly industrial slurries) of the Bryansk factory and the factory "Bol'shevik". Fast kilning of granulated raw materials demonstrated that the gas stream must be turbulent thus increasing the collisions between the particles, i.e., improving the aggregation. The use of granulated materials decreases the carrying away of dust from the cyclon furnaces. In the institute Yuzhgiprotsement a clinker was obtained in a flame-cyclone furnace at 1,470 - 1,510°C containing 2 - 8% of free lime and 10 - 15% CaCO_3 . The mineralization process was intensified and the degree of lime assimilation raised to 0.96 - 0.99 by adding 1% fluorite and 2% iron oxide to the raw mixtures. In clinkers of molten cements obtained by the converter method alite crystallizes in form of long prisms. Calcium oxide and magnesium oxide crystallize from the melt at lower temperatures than alite and belite in the form of

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Investigation of the sintering kinetics of

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relatively small (10 - 20 μ) crystals. Thus cements might be obtained from raw mixtures with a low saturation degree. Cements manufactured from molten clinkers above 1,500°C can have a strength of 400 - 500 kg/cm². The binding properties depend on the ratio between the crystalline and glassy phase and on other variable factors. There are 6 figures.

Card 3/3

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KUATBAYEV, K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods of raising the durability of silicate autoclave-treated
materials. Stroi.mat. 9 no.9:10-12 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 6875-65 EWT(1)/EWS s)-2 Pw-4
ACCESSION NR: AR4041672

S/0081/64/000/007/M027/M028

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 7M194

AUTHOR: Danilova, S. G.; Butt, Yu. M.; Panina, N. S.

TITLE: Studying the process of forming cellular structure in gasconcrete.

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, vyip. 41, 1963, 118-128

TOPIC TAGS: gasconcrete, cellular structure

TRANSLATION: The goal of work was development of recommendations on the method of selecting optimum conditions for manufacture of gasconcrete. The kinetics of gas generation and change of rheological properties of solutions of different composition, and also the internal structure of samples were studied. Research was conducted in aqueous thermostats, construction of which was modified so that air space was left inside, where air temperature was kept at 50°. As initial materials were used clinkers of the Belgorod, Nikolayev and Amvrosieyva factories (compositions

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L 6876-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4041672

are given) and normal Vol'sk sand, containing 96.85% SiO_2 . It was determined that during first hour of hardening (in period when cellular structure forms) C_3A has the strongest influence on magnitude of limiting stress of shift. Kinetics of gas generation practically does not depend on mineral composition of cement and is determined by content of alkalis and free lime. There is introduced the idea of "time of mobility loss" of mixture, upon the expiration of which the structure of solution of cement with sand, having been destroyed, is not restored. Conditions of forming cellular structure of gasconcrete are satisfactory (ensuring obtaining of structure without cracks with evenly distributed closed cells) when at the moment of mobility loss 98 - 100% of the total amount of gas is liberated. There is presented a method of selecting conditions of forming cellular structure of gasconcrete, which allows quick and relatively simple establishment of optimum conditions for manufacture of gasconcrete. Basic principle of this method consists of the following. By changing the quantity of water of the solution and by introducing alkali the condition of gas generation and rheological properties are changed so that by the time of mobility loss 98 - 100% of the total gas is liberated.

SUB CODE: MT, GC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

BUDNIKOV, Petr Petrovich, akademik; OVCHARENKO, F.D., akademik, otv. red.; BEREZHNOY, A.S., red.; BUTT, Yu.M., prof., red.; MCHEDLOV-PETROSYAN, O.P., red.; AVGUSTINIK, A.I., prof.; BARZAKOVSKIY, V.P., doktor khim. nauk, red.; KUKOLEV, G.V., prof., red.; MATVEYEV, M.A., prof., red.; MCHEDLOV-PETROSYAN, O.P., prof., red.; ROYAK, S.M., prof., red.; POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red.

[Chemistry and technology of silicates] Khimiia i tekhnologii silikatov. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 608 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Ovcharenko). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Ukr.SSR (for Berezhnoy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR i deystvitel'nyy chlen Pol'skoy Akademii nauk , AN Ukr.SSR (for Budnikov).

BUTT, Yu.M.; SAVIN, Ye.S.; KOLBASOV, V.M.; MAILYAN, R.L.

Lime concrete with a filler of shell limestone. Stroi. mat.
10 no.2:15-17 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 16172-65 EWT(m) AFWL/ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3/DIAAP DM

ACCESSION NR: AP4043988

S/0089/64/017/002/0124/0129

AUTHOR: Butt, Yu. M.; Timashev, V. V./ Kutsenko, L. A./ Kozlov, I. Ye./
Gordiyevskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Cementing the hydroxide precipitations containing some radioactive elements ^B

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 124-129 ¹⁹

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, radioactive element cementing, isotope, Nb, Ru, Cs, Sr

ABSTRACT: The authors show the feasibility of incorporating into cement the following radioactive materials: hydrate of iron oxide, sulphuric-silicon material, hydrate of manganese oxide, hydrate of aluminum oxide, ashes of rags, paper, and wood. The conditions are determined for the cementation for disposal of these wastes. The consumption of cement is 20 to 50% of the waste. The fixation in the cement of various isotopes varies; it is better for Nb and Ru than for Cs and Sr. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: MKhTI

Card 1/2

L 16172-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043988

SUBMITTED: 11Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TIMASHEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; VYSOTSKIY, D.A., inzh.; PANINA, N.S., inzh.

Burning portland cement raw material mixes at high temperatures (up to 2273° K). TSement 30 no.1:9-12 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TILISHEV, V.V.; PARANCHOVA, V.A.

Effect of the crystal structure of C_2S and $C_2S_{16}H_4$ on their hydration activity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.3:460-466 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Mendeleeva, kafedra tekhnologii tsementnogo proizvodstva.

BUTT, Yu.M.; KOLBASOV, V.M.; LAGOYDA, A.V.

Hydration of aluminum-containing clinker minerals in the presence
of potash. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.1:
111-117 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni
Mendeleeva, kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii vyazhushchikh
materialov.

BUDNIKOV, Petr Petrovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR
i Ukrainskoy SSR, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; MATVEYEV, M.A.
prof. otv. red.; BULAVIN, I.A., prof., red.; BUTT, Yu.M.,
prof., red.; KESHISHYAN, T.N., prof., red.; KUKOLEV, G.V.,
prof., red.; ROYAK, S.M., prof., red.

[Chemistry and technology of building materials and ceramics]
Khimiia i t khnologia stroitel'nykh materialov i keramiki.
Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 607 p. (MIRA 18:12)

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; OKOROKOV, S.D.; SYCHEV, M.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V.;
POPOVA, N.N., red.

[Technology of binding materials] Tekhnologiya viazhushchikh
veshchestv. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 619 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

BORT, Yu.M.; TIMOSHIN, V.V.; KALCHANSKIY, V.Ye.

Effect of magnesium oxide on the properties of tricalcium silicate.
Dokl. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.7:1201-1206 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva.

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; TIMASHEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Portland cement clinkers with a given crystal structure
and manufacture of high-quality cements on their base.
Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:551-558 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

BLAZHEN, L.M.; BUTT, Ye.M.; VORON'YEV, Kh.S.; KRUTIN, A.A.

Production and properties of lime-belite binders. Stroi. mat. 11
no.8:29-31 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BUTT, Yuriy Mikhaylovich

[Technology of cement and other binding materials] Tekhnologiya tsementa i drugikh viazhmushchikh materialov. Izd.4. perer. i dop. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 351 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

BUTT, Yu.M.; RASHKOVICH, L.N.

[Hardening of binding materials at high temperatures]
Tverdenie viazhushchikh pri povyshennykh temperaturakh.
Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 222 p. (MIRA 18:10)

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V.; KAUSHANSKIY, V.Ye.

Crystalline structure and hydration properties of tricalcium
silicate and alite. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim.
tekh. 8 no.3:453-458 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskoy institut imeni
Mendeleyeva, kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii vyzhushchikh
veshchestv.

BUTT, Yu.M.; TIMASHEV, V.V.; KAUSHANSKIY, V.Ye.

Solid solutions of $3\text{SrO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ in $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ and their properties. Izv.
AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.5:780-783 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Mendeleeva.

L 41371-56 DWT(m)/EWP(t)/EY1 IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AT6022494

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2539/64/000/045/0038/0044

AUTHOR: Ramankulov, M. R.; Butt, Yu. M.; Timashev, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the properties of minerals and cements having CdO and TiO₂ in their composition

SOURCE: Moscow. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 45, 1964. Issledovaniya v oblasti khimii i tekhnologii silikatov (Studies in the field of silicate chemistry and technology), 38-44

TOPIC TAGS: cement, calcium mineral, cadmium compound, titanium dioxide, SOLID MECHANICAL PROPERTY

ABSTRACT: Clinker minerals and cements containing CdO or TiO₂ were synthesized by sintering. X-ray diffraction analysis showed the addition of CdO to tricalcium silicate in amounts from 1 to 10% to cause the formation of solid solutions and new phases in the system. A study of physicommechanical properties of the Cd-containing minerals and cements showed that the changes occurring in the systems may cause either an increase or a decrease in strength depending upon the composition of the systems. In the case of tricalcium silicate, a rising CdO content reduces the strength of the mineral, owing to changes in the lattice of tricalcium silicate under the influence of Cd²⁺. Addition of CdO to calcium aluminoferrite also proved to be ineffective; on the contrary, it reduced the strength of the pure cement. A thermographic study of hydrated minerals and cements

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L 41371-66

ACC NR: AT6022494

containing CdO revealed that the presence of the latter in the binder slows down the process of hydration. Chemical and microscopic analyses showed that in the presence of TiO_2 , tricalcium silicate decomposes partially into dicalcium silicate and CaO. Addition of TiO_2 to the aluminoferrite phase causes the activity of the latter toward water to increase; there is a certain optimum amount of TiO_2 above which the strength of the system begins to decrease. It is concluded that at high temperatures, the Cd^{2+} and Ti^{4+} ions are capable of penetrating into the crystal lattices of silicon-containing minerals to form limited solid solutions. The penetration of Cd^{2+} and Ti^{4+} into the lattices of clinker minerals may cause both a decrease and an increase in their reactivity with water. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card

2/2

bdh

ACC NR: AM7003137

Monograph

UR/

Butt, YUriy Mikhaylovich; Kuatbayev, Kuangali Kuatbayevich

Durability of autoclave silicate concrete (Dolgovechnost' avtoklavnykh silikatnykh betonov) Moscow, Stroyizdat, 66. 0214 p. illus., biblio., tables. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: silicate, concrete, silicicalcareous material, construction material, durability

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book elucidates the fundamental problems related to the life of autoclave silicate concretes. The effect of the silica components of the raw mix, composition and structure of the cementing agent, the strength and other properties of the material on product service-life in structures is analyzed. The nature of corrosion caused by various atmospheric agents and natural water is described, and the effects of these aggressive factors on the life of autoclave silicate concretes is evaluated. For comparison, data on the life of various concrete products are given. The book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the manufacture of silicate concrete as well as for those engaged in construction.

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UDC: 666.972:661.68.046.8

ACC NR: AM7003137

TABLE OF CONTENT [abridged]:

Foreword -- 3

- Ch. 1. Brief characterization of the hardening process of silicicalcareous materials in hydrothermal conditions -- 4
- Ch. 2. Stability of silicate concrete products in atmospheric conditions -- 35
- Ch. 3. Frost resistance of silicate concrete products -- 65
- Ch. 4. Stability of silicate concrete products in various kinds of aggressive water -- 93
- Ch. 5. Stability of calcium hydrosilicates and calcium hydroalluminates in various aggressive media -- 162
- Ch. 6. Methods of increasing the durability of silicate concrete products -- 186

Literature -- 206

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Dec65/ ORIG REF: 220/ OTH REF: 042

Card 2/2

L 24354-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EPF(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pc-4/Pr-4
ACCESSION NR: AP4046502 WW/RM P/0008/64/000/000-0057-0001

AUTHOR: Butt-Hussaim, A. (Master engineer)

TITLE: Static resistance of glass-reinforced laminates at moderately high and high temperatures

SOURCE: Technika lotnicza, no. 3, 1964, 57-62

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforcement, glass reinforced laminate, laminate strength, high temperature strength, laminate wear resistance

ABSTRACT: After enumerating the applications of glass-filled laminates, the author describes some of the factors affecting the properties of a laminate, such as the type of resin and its relative content, the quality of glass and its thickness, and the arrangement of the fibers in the laminate. This is followed by a discussion of the resistance of laminates at moderately high (up to 400C) and higher temperatures, when the materials are exposed to streams of hot gases. The rate of erosion, an important characteristic of the material, is also discussed in terms of the factors affecting it. In conclusion, general remarks are made concerning some disadvantages of laminates and the obstacles temporarily preventing their extensive use in technology, but the possibility of improvement is

Card 1/2

L 24354-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046502

emphasized. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

LIPKA, Jerzy, doc. dr.; WST-100114, WST-100114, WST-100114, WST-100114.

Axially symmetric thin-walled structures. Part 1: WST-100114 p. 223-9 '64

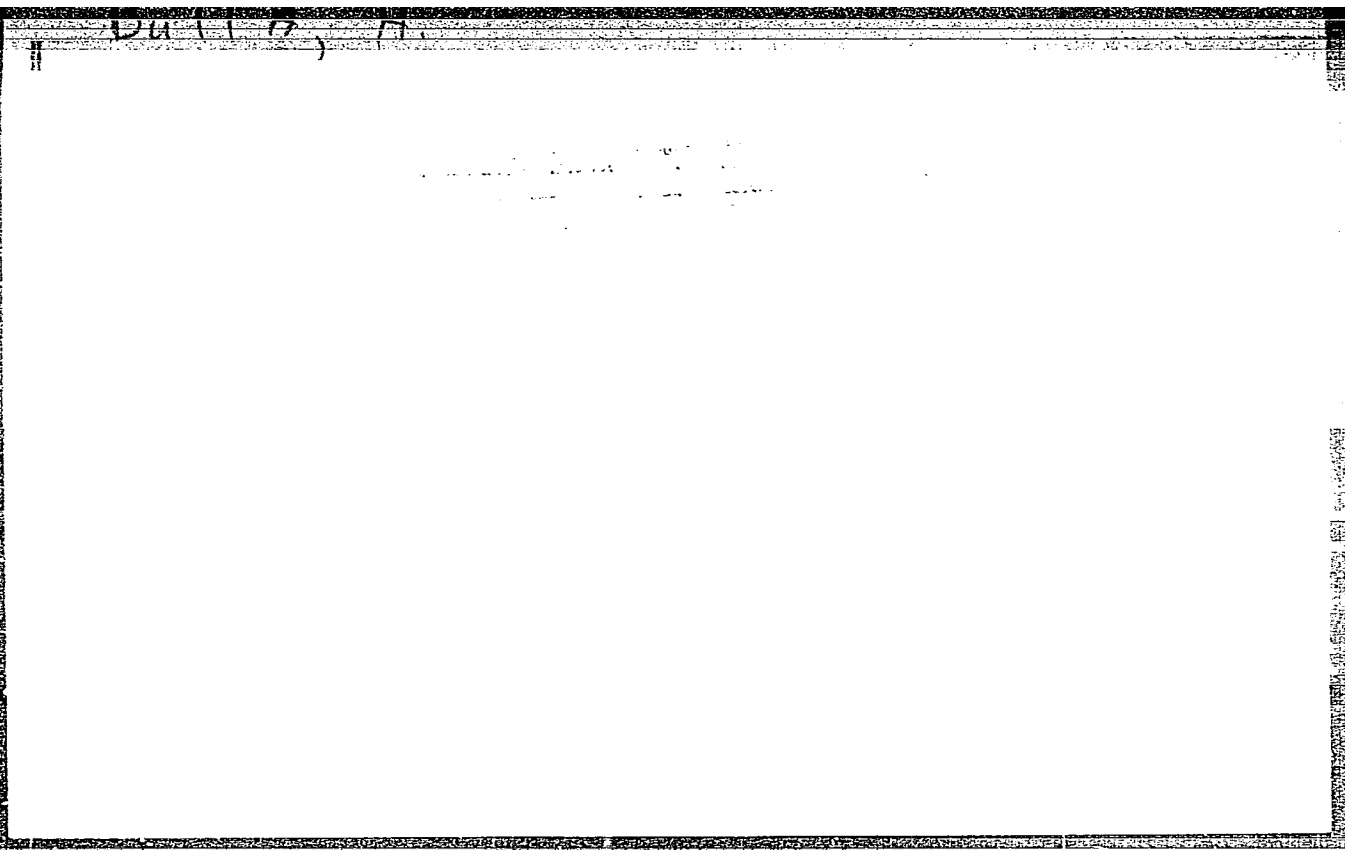
Auxiliary solutions for the computation of composite thin-walled structures. Ibid.: 1-35

BUTT-HASSAM, Arsen, mgr inz.

Static strength of laminates reinforced with fiber glass
under increased and high temperatures. Techn letn 19 no.3:57-62
Mr '64

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307810004-8"

BUTTA, H.

"Equilibrium of liquid vapor. SVIII. The titanium (IV) chloride-1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane system. In German."

p. 1680 (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol. 22, no. 5, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) 10, Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1958

BUTTA, Hugo; VOSTRY, Bohumil

Electric power distribution in the metallurgical combine East
Slovakia Steel Mills in Kosice. Energetika Cz 12 no.2:71-74 F '62.

1. Hutní projekt, Praha.

BUTTESCU, E., Dr, IORGULESCU, M., Dr, and TATARU, N., Dr. Work performed at Hospital No 3 (Spitalul Nr 3), Craiova.

"Staphylococcal Scarlet Fever."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 5, Sep-Oct 63, pp 433-436.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: A report on four cases of the disease treated at the Craiova Hospital for Contagious Diseases. Clinical aspects are described, as are the positive laboratory tests that confirmed the diagnoses. It is pointed out that staphylococcal infections are on the increase. Includes 2 English-language and 3 Rumanian references.

BUTTESCU, E., dr.; IORGULESCU, M., dr.; TATARU, N., dr.

Staphylococcal scarlatina. Microbiologia (Bucur) 8 no.5:433/36
S-0'63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul nr.3, Craiova.

RUMANIA

616.981.551:618.39

BUTTESCU, E., Dr. IORGULESCU, M., Dr. TATARU, N., Dr. CIOBANU, I., Dr., and CALOTA, Stefania, Dr. Work performed at the Hospital No 3 (Spitalul Nr 3), Craiova.

"Clinical and Epidemiological Considerations in 45 Cases of Uterine Tetanus."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 3, May-Jun 66, pp 269-272.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: After a review of the data in Rumanian and world literature regarding uterine tetanus, the authors discuss 45 cases of the infection seen at the Department for Infectious Diseases of the Craiova Hospital. Attention is called to the great diversity of forms which may occur and to the severity of the disease, which showed a death rate of 84.6 percent. While timely serum therapy and curettage gave the highest recovery rate of the treatments tried, the authors stress that the only effective prophylaxis consists of specific prophylactic measures coupled with a general rise of educational and sanitary standards.

Includes 10 references, of which 2 Rumanian, 2 English-language and 6 French-language. -- Manuscript submitted 1 October 1964.

1/1

BEGEMAN, F.; BUTTLAR, N.; GAUTERMANS, F.; ISAAX, N.; PICHCHIOTTO, Ye.

~~Uranium--Decay~~
New method for determining the age of uranium minerals by means of
the lead method. Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.form.no.1:80-85 '55.
(MIRA 9:10)

(Uranium--Decay)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 9/8 O.R.L.

Aug 56

1514. BÜTTNER G. Odd. Otolaryngol. Szpit. Wojskowego N. * Badania nad ura-
zami akustycznymi. Studies on acoustic traumas MED. PRACY
1955, 6/6 (383-401) Graphs 11 Tables 9

The author presents the results of work in reference to injury of hearing in workers in a boiler plant. He emphasizes the influence of the working conditions both on the sense of hearing and the general feeling of the workers. As a result of injurious action of noise the workers complain of buzzing sounds in the head last- ing during the period of work, giddiness with nausea and vomiting. Basing on the audiometric examinations the author has stated the dependence of hypacusis on the age of the worker and the number of years in this occupation and individual sensitivity to noise in the boiler plant.

Author's summary

BUTTNER, Gabriel

Plastic repairs of perforations of the nasal septum. Otolar.
polska 9 no.1:47-52 '55.

1. Z Oddz. Otolaryngologicznego Szpitala Wojskowego N. Ord.
prof. dr Malecki.

(NASAL SEPTUM, perforation
surg., plastic. Halle's method)

BUTTNER, Gabriel

Histo-bacteriologic study of the tonsils. Otolar. polska 10 no.2:
169-170 1956.

1. Z Oddzialu Otolaryngol. Szpitala Wojskowego N Ordynator: prof.
dr. med. J. Malecki.

(TONSILS

histol. & microbiol. (Pol))

POWIERZTOWSKI, Hieronim; MALECKI, Jan; BUTTNER, Gabriel

Rhino-neurosurgical method in the treatment of fractures of the
base of the anterior cranial fossa. Otolaryngologia 14 no.1:55-
59 '60.

(SKULL fract. & disloc.)

11140-01

ACCESSION NR: APS0001.3

ASSOCIATION: VEB Bergmann-Borsig, Berlin

SUBMITTER: D

AM 11 11

NO REF SOV: 001 .

OTHER: 020

Card 2/2

LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.; LENGYEL, Jozsef. dr.; BUTTNER, Jozsef, dr.

Isolated bronchial rupture causing late symptoms. Tuberkulozis
17 no.3:72-74 Mr '64.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem IV sz. Sebészeti Klinika
(Szív- és Erősebzet) (Igazgato: Kudasz Jozsef dr. egyetemi tanar)
es a Gyor-Sopron megyei Tbc gondoza intezet (Igazgato: Schebek
Oszkar dr. foorvos) kozlemenye.